Cost of Treason.

Treason is a very costly luxury, and like other great sins, will soon bankrupt those who indulge in it. The Louisville Journal makes an accurate calculation of what it has already cost Kentucky, in the mere depreciation of property, and the result is appalling. But if the robellion has cost Kentucky so heavily, how much more must it have cost Tennessee, which has been ravaged and plundered by guerrillas? Not less than one hundred and fifty or two hundred millions. And if rebel madness, and loyal imbecility shall prolong this war, what is the worth of all the property now left us? Nothing ! Such is the fearful price of treamon.

Querrilla Prayers.

We sometimes hear of rebel parsons praying for JEFF. DAVIS' Robber Confederacy. If this be not blasphemy, we do not know what is. It is asking God to bless theft, robbery, perjury, lying, murder, and treachery. It is asking Heaven to favor house-breaking, barn-burning, bank-robbing, and horse-stealing. Such prayers must be a good deal like the prayer taught to the children of the Scarborough wreckers in England in old times: "God bless daddy, God bless mammy, God send a ship ashore before morning !

Just imagine a congregation of rebels kneeling and listening to

PARSON SERION'S PRAYER. On Lord, Bless Morgan, Forest, Starns, To steal their horses, buen their barns, And then receive them up, to glory.

Soldiers of the Union! and citizens of the Republic, on your stont arms and stout hearts rests the hope of freedom. We look to your muskets, and bayonets, and eanpon, manned by unshrinking valor, for defence against treason, rapine and murder. The air of Tennessee is murky with clouds of smoke by day, ascending from the burning houses of loyal men, and by night the heavens are red with the reflected flames of their blazing barns and roof-trees. Delay no more! Pity no longer! Reason no longer, but strike at the remorseless, Godless, and inhuman foe. Strike him down ere the tide of civil war shall have rolled into the cities and farm-houses of the great North-west. families from their infernal machina-Strike if you would be freemen and have tions, we must take our muskets in our a country.

"Let glorious acts more glorious acts inspire, and catch from breast to breast the noble five; On sale," side the acts of combat he, The brave live glorious or lamented die. The writch who trembles on the field of fame, Meets death, and worse than death, eternal shi

Female Slaves.

We learn that there is in the city a considerable number of female slaves, who have fled from the famine and general distress which now prevails in the lower counties. Now why cannot these women be sent immediately to the various hospitals, to perform that labor which they can do better than any one else. Women are naturally nurses, and attend to sick rooms far better than men. Let the soldiers be kept in the ranks, and these negro women be placed where they will not only be provided for, but do service.

Colonel William H. Polk.

We rejoice to learn that this brave and unswerving patriot has volunteered as aid on the Staff of the gallant General THOMAS L. CRITTENDEN. Colonel POLE has seen service in Mexico, and will do excellent service in the position which his love of country has impelled him to choose. How nobly does his conduct contrast with that of many of his former friends and associates. Blessed with all the comforts and luxuries of a delightful home, he has voluntarily left them all to fight for that flag which he loved, and which Jaues K. Porn delighted to honor. Yes, that James K. Pole, over whose honored grave false friends now talk of

"Treason, strateguer, and sprile."

GEN. ROUSSEAU left for Kentucky yesterday, and Gen. Thomas, we are informed, has taken command of this post We are gratified to have an officer of Con. THOMAS'S acknowledged ability, bravery, and experience at this important point.

In all probability we shall have thrilling news to record within twenty-four hours from this time. The womb of the future is teeming with tremendous events. God defend the right and help the affiliated!

The city has been rife with rumors the past few days, started by little grapevine squads along the streets. We have made an estimate of the forces assigned to the various rebel Generals, and the sum total amounts to 437,341 soldiers! If this he the fact the city of Bicumond is now in the hands of our forces, as the whole army of the Confederacy is now around Nashville. This is truly an age of invention.

Soldiers of Bunna's army! Now is the day and now is the hour for you to win immortal glory. You are a noble force; prove yourselves worthy of your name, and let each man be a hero. Let the western army gather eternal faurels. On to the for!

Barbarity of Guerrillas at Tullahoma.

From a gentleman who resided in Tullahoms, we learn that a dreadful state of of the Dublin Evening Mail, the new affairs exists in that vicinity since the rabel steamer "No. 290," which has just departure of the Union troops. JAMES given the Tuscarora the slip, is an iron-CHASTIET is the chief of a guerrilla band | clad and a very formidable possel: of some forty persons. He took the oath ... She can steam from sixteen to eighof allegiance to the Federal Government a short time ago, and both he and his son had given bonds for their good and loyal conduct. These men arrested David Carser and Jone Chorts, both citizens of the town, and whipped them from head to foot, with cowhides, tearing them in a

men were then repeatedly jobbed on the head with the muzzle of a shot-gun, and plugs of flesh were scooped out! The rebels burned down the Methodist church, a large, fine building which had been used for an hospital. Mr. Thomas, the Postmaster, was forced to fly for his life, leaving everything behind him. He had a stock of drugs, and his partner was seized and compelled to deliver over his stock of goods and money. The messenger of the Adams' Express Company left on Friday night, and was pursued ten miles by the generilles. By great vigilance he escaped. PETER VEST, a Union man and an excellent citizen, was hung at Wartrace, a few days ago. The houses of Union men are burning in all directions, and the woods are filled with fugitives. O Southern Rights men of Tennesseel is this the awful banquet of blood and rapine to which you invited your neighbors under the mask of Southern freedom? Have you no reason, no pity, no remorse? Has reason fled from you, and left you the victims of an awful frenzy, which will soon be your own

Union Refugees.

destruction?

between two thousand and three thousand Union men who have been forced of 'No. 290." to fly to this city for their safety from the counties lately held by our troops. They are men of character and property, who have left all their worldly goods, their wives and children rather than give up their loyalty to the Union. They are indeed an army of martyrs who are suffering fearfully from the scourge and oppression of the rebellion. We are gratified to learn that the Mayor has made arrangements to place these unfortunate men in vacant houses and to provide them temporarily with absolute necessities. Why cannot a regiment or two be enrolled from these men? It is now evident that no man can remain inactive in this dreadful war. The rebels are all active, all incossant in their labors, and if we would save ourselves and fornds and go out to meet them. The strength of the Republic is overpowering, but it must all be put forth non, if we would end the war speecly. Then let these Union men who can look for nothing but confiscation and death, or a slavery worse than death at the hands of their oppressors, go at once into the ranks and conquer a peace. The formation of two or even one regiment from such material would act like magic on our own soldiers, and strike terror to the hearts of those false and deluded Tennesseeans, who are enlisted under the flag of rebellion. Come to the aid of the Government, friends; come with your weapons in your

Who would be five themselves must strike the Every interest pregions to the human heart appeals loudly to you to rush to the ranks of the Federal army, and That tyrange shall quake to hear.

hands remembering that

We thank the Peori (Ill.) Daily Transcript for the following clever notice :

THE NASHVILLE UNION .- We received on Saturday a file of the Nashville Union. from the 14th to the 19th inst., inclusive. Mail communication between Louisville and Nashville was interrupted during that time by the rebel guerrillas of Morgan, at Gallatin. We should much regret that any accident should deprive us of the regular visits of this out-spoken and earnestly loyal paper. It is a credit to the Union people of Tennessee. We are glad to see that it is properly appre-ciated by them, as the following resolution, unanimously adopted at the great State Union Convention held at Nushville, May 12, 1862, goes to show :

Resolved, That we recognize in the Nashville Union an able exponent of the principles of the Union men of Tennossee, and we carnestly recommend it as welldeserving of the patronage of Union men.

th a dozen suon papers at the Summ as the Nashville Union, the cause of secesh would soon receive an everlasting blight. Those at the North who wish to keep correctly posted as to the growth of Inionism in Tennessee, and at the same time contribute to the support of a paper which, in the midst of traitors, is laboring manfully in the cause of the Government, can do no better than subscribe for the Nushville Union-

A writer in the Landon Field in response to an inquiry how a frog or toad would grow without taking nourishment, replies as follows: "I might ask you other questions: How do briefless barcisters live? How do young medical practitioners live? How do poor curatea? Providence, that feeds the ravens, can alone tell; but surely you will not deny to the lower vitality of the freg and toad the power of living and growing upon nothing, exemplified in the higher organizations of law, physic and divinity

M. Hector Malot, the Exhibition correspondent in London of the Opinion No. nule, tells a good story, illustrative of the manner of high-born ladies whose fashionable arrangements do not allow them time to bee much of their children. He represents a grands dame saying, "(the dear me! I feel very dull this evening, I should like to go and kiss the darlings, but I really sto not know in what part of the house the nursery is!

The New Rebel Steamer "No. 290."

According to the following statement, fornished by the London correspondent

teen knots an hour; is perfectly seawor-thy, for all practical purposes invulnerable, and will prove to any vessel she may encounter as formidable an antagon-ist as our own Warrior, the boast of the British Navy. This is the "No. 296" as whose whereabouts Union cruisers have with reason betrayed such anxiety. It had been known for some time that most horrible manner. The unfortunate a large and powerful iron vessel was onstructing at the dockyard of Messra. Laird, Birkenhead ; but monsters of the deep are so much the order of the day at that establishment that no one troubled his head much about this new produc-

> ness of the plates which were being At the very last moment, the Federal authorities seem to have had their susicions aroused, for the Tuscarera was dispatched to keep watch in the neighborhood of the dock where she lay, and the Southern coast of Ireland was also strictly watched. " No. 290" meanwhile, apprised of all that was going on, dropped down the river quietly one day, and steamed out into the bay, nominally for her trial trip-with a party of ladies and musicians on board. Instead, however, of returning to moorings at Birken-head, where she would have been kept in urance vile by the Tuscarora, she quicty landed her passengers, avoiding Cork, Vaterford, &c., in the neighborhood of which she might have heard of something

not at all to her advantage. " No. 290' steamed round by London derry and Donegal, and was joined off the West Coast of Ireland by the steamer which had previously sailed having on board the armament intended for the Ironsides. Had she even met the Tuscarora while still unarmed, it was the intention of her captain to try the for tune of war by running steam on, at ful speed, into her antagonist. It needed no extraordinary discernment to discover Mayor Smire infoms us that there are what excitement must be caused at the other side of the Atlantic by the arrival

Major-General Wright.

The Boston Post gives us the following

ccount of Major General WRIGHT: The organization of the new Western Department, under General Horatio G. Wright, the St. Louis Republican Informs is, does not interfere with the commands f General Buell or General Grant in heir present positions, but assigns all that part of the seat of war over which Gen. Halleck was placed before being appointed General-in-Chief, and not inluded in the Districts of Tennessee and Alabama, to a separate Department under Major General Wright. Horatio G. Wright is a native of Connecticut, from which State he was appointed to the U Military Academy in 1837. He was member of the class graduating in 1841, among whom were Nathaniel Lyon Don Carlos Buell, Joseph B. Plummer Schuvier Hamilton, James Totten and others who have been well known in the West during this war. Graduating se coud in his class, he was appointed Second Lieutenant of the Corps of Engineers July 1, 1811. He did not, how ever, immediately enter the army, but such were his acquirements in his pro-fession, that he was given the place of Acting Assistant Professor of Engineer ing at West Point, which chair he held until August 29, 1843, when he was regularly installed as Assistant Professo continuing to teach until July 2, 1844. He was appointed First Lieutenant of Engineers, February 28, 1848, and Captain July 1, 1855. On the 6th of August of last year he received the appointment f Major of Engineers, and a month later was commissioned a Brigadier General of Volunteers. Since that time be has seen engaged in superintending the construction and improvement of fortifications at Tortugus, Florida, and on the Gulf and Atlantic coasts. He was the ranking Brigadier General in the Port Royal Expedition of General T. W. Sherman, and was estepmed a very valuable as well as popular officer. Recently he has been visiting his friends in the East. The appointment of Gen. Wright to the command of the Department of the Ohio, is said, no doubt correctly, to be the se lection of Gen. Halleck, and his promotion, a few days ago, to the rank of Major General, was for the purpose of obviating any dispute among the officers in the new Department in respect to seniority.

THE GREAT NEW YORK RESERVOID. The first excavation was made on April 8th, 1853, since which time the work has been pushed forward as rapidly as the appropriations and the seasons would permit. The entire amount of land purchased for the reservoir was 106% acres. of which 96 acres will be covered with water. The cost of the land was \$500,-000. The reservoir and the gate-houses complete have cost about \$1,500,000. The capacity of the reservoir is estimated at 1,000,000,000 imperial gallons. Its depth is 30 feet. "The embankment running around the reservoir, and varying in height according to the natural conformation of the ground, is 15 feet wide on ches; the outside will be covered with grats, and the top is smoothed down with olid clay and gravelled. The reservoir is divided into two grand compartments by a bank 33 feet high, 117 feet wide at bottom, and 15 feet wide at top. When the reservoir is full, the top of this bank will be three feet under water, and there will be presented to the eye an uninterrupted lake of 96 acres. The new resercoir is the largest in the world.

A priest in a rich Abbey in Florence, being a fisherman's son, caused a net to he spread every day on his table to put him in mind of his origin. The abbot dying, this dissembled humility procured him to be chosen abbott; after which the net was used no more. Being asked the reason, he answered "the fish is caught.

A large quantity, three two-horsewagen leads, of powder was found secreted in Morgan county, Missouri, a few days since. It had been concealed by some pious men who were under heavy bonds not to take up arms or sid or abot in any way the sealfel Southern Con-

Our telegraph and mail facilities render our war news rather meagre.

The Napoleonic Way of Dealing with Generals

From the New York World The Government has a duty to perform in holding the commanding Generals, who are more directly within its control, to a stricter account. This year has developed great differences between the different leaders in respect to competency and efficiency. There has been no cor-responding distinction made in respect to the duties assigned. It cosms to have been the way of the administration-we can't say policy, for there is no policy in it—to supersede as little as possible. There has been an excessive reluctance to make charges. History will be searched in vain for any successful war in which there has been so little shifting of official positions in secondance with the developments of capacity or incapacity. England pursued much the same course in her war against the colonies, and ta that one elecumstance more than any other is to be attributed her failure tion, or cared to remark the great thickmay spring from amiable feetings, but is in the highest degree injurious. Con ress, by special act, invested the President with the power to assign commands without respect to seniority. This power has been exercised to some extent, but in no such measure as the good of the caus required. It is a notorious fact that the best commanders are not all in the best places. Before entering upon the second grand campaign this should be rectified. falleck, ought to find it not ulfahe light of the year's history, to had out some such list of his generals as Bo caparte in his early career sent home t the Directory, judging of men, as he said, by their actions. The discrimination was made, and success insured. It would be an easy matter to take this same list and substitute the names of fifteen high American generals having substantially the same characteristics. Bonaparte thus wrote from Italy:

I think it useful, citizen directors, to give you my opinion of the generals em-ployed in this army. You will see that there are very few who can be of service

Berthier-Talents, courage characterverything in his favor. Augereau-A great deal of character, ourage, firmness, activity, habit of war is beloved by the soldiers, lucky in his

Massenna-Active, indefatigable, daring, has quickness of apprehension and promptness in decision.

Serrurier.-Fights like a soldier, takes nothing upon himself firm, has not a very good opinion of his troops; is ill. Despinois-Soft without activity, without daring, has not fighting habits, is not liked by the soldiers, does not fight at their head; has, for the rest, hauteur, intelligence, and sound political principles

fit to command in the interior. Sauret-Good, very good soldier, but not enlightened amough to be general; not

Abatecci-Not fit to command fifty Garmer, Mounier, Casabianca-Incaable; not fit to command a battallion n so active and in so serious a war as

Macquart-A brave man, no talent,

Gauthier-Fit for an office [bureau] ever was engaged in war. Vaubois and Safluguet were employed the fortresses. I have transferred them to the army; I shall learn to appreciate them; they have both acquitted themalvos extremely well of the commission that I have hitherto given them; but the example of General Despinois, who was all right at Milan, and all wrong at the head of his division, onners muro rener

MEN BY THIER ACTIONS. The great conqueror thus discriminated lannot the President, who has even more at stake, do the same thing? Or cannot ien. Halleck, do it for him

We have now had a year of invasion and it will be profitable to inquire int the effects it has produced upon our local and State interests. The Auditor's Report for the year ending October 10, 1861. shows some remarkable statistical facts. There was an increase over the preceding year of 14,757 acres of land subject to taxation in Jefferson county, valued at an average of \$43 75 per acre, and ye the entire increased valuation was but \$231,863, when at the average of the preceding year it would have amounted e about \$662,000. In town lots the number decreased 22, while the value decreased \$2,411,038. There was an increase of 2,089 in the number of slaves, but a decre-se of over half a million dol lars in their aggregate value. So, too, while the decrease in the number of stores was but 20, there was a decrease of nearly three-quarters of a million dollars in their value. The same depressing of feets and decreases of valuation are exhibited throughout the State, as this table

will show DECREASE OF VALUE INCHESABLE FOR TAXATION Acres of land. DECREASE OF TAXABLE

This large falling off in the value of property occurred before Kentucky was invaded; it was the result of the mere premonitions of war, and it will be well top, and slopes in and and outward at for those who eraspathics with the re-an angle of 1% feet to every foot of ver-bellion to consider how much greater tical height. The side is faced with the decrease will be during the present hydraulic masonry to the depth of 18 year, when we are in an actual state of

> THE GREEK CLOTH- UER, of Elms, relates the following story :- "A gentle man, on entering the reading room of the Kursal, found a louis at the foot of a No one was in the room at the time, and the gentleman said to himself This coin belongs to chance, and let chance do what it likes with it," and so he went into the play-room and threw it on the table. In three minutes after the piece of gold had become a rouleau, which in the twinkling of an eye became in its turn several bank notes. The gentleman took them up, and on returning to the reading-room, saw another gentleman looking for something on the ground.-What have you lost? asked the first.-Oh, nothing but a 20f. piece, which I must have dropped somewhere here.'-I found it,' said the other; and without hesitation he handed to the other four notes of 1,000£ each and some gold, adding, You say it was a 20f. piece you lost; it is not my fault if the tapis vert has changed it into paper, but if you regret the transformation, the play-room is open, and will soon retransform it into less than the gold piece! The original owner of the 20t piece did not require much pressing to induce him to take the with pens, and passed it off with perfect windfall so unexpectedly offered him."

LATEST NEWS.

Sr. Paul, Minn., Sept. 6.—The In-dians attacked Forest City on the 3d and were repulsed. Capt. Strott writes to the Anjutant-General, from Butchin-son, Sept. 3d, that he was attacked by 150 Indians, a part of whom were mounted. The fight lasted 214 hours, when the Indians gave way. Our loss was three killed and seventeen wounded. Capt. Strout also states that the Indians had excellent guas and were dressed partly in citizen's dress, and that the rode fine horses. He thinks the diffioulty in that vicinity will be serious.

Wasumeron, September 5.—From careful calculation it is believed that the entire number of wounded in the renew battles will not exceed six thousand and one or two thousand persons cipally picked up by the enemy while straggling, and who, with the exception of the officers, have been paroled.
CINCINNATI, Sept. 5, 7 P. M.—The order suppressing the Cincinnati Evening

Times was revoked this morning, and the paper appears as usual this afternoon.

A bridge of boats is being built serves the Ohio at the foot of Walnut street, and will be completed to night. An order was issued this morning compelling all citizens to be in their

houses at nine o'clock P. M. Troops continue to pour into the city. Among the arrivals this afternoon was be 12th regiment of regulars.

Gunboats are constantly patrolling the river for miles above and below. Washington, Sept. 4, 11 P. M .- The quiet of the city still continues. No one seems hold enough to manufacture an exciting rumor. There is no disagreement whatever in the belief that the rebels are extending their lines into the Valley of Virginia with a view to cross into

In front of our army to-day, six or eight miles distant from our most advanced outpost, clouds of dust and other appearances indicats activity among the enemy. The sound of cannon a short time serves to confirm this. Whatever may be the fact, no damage whatever

has resulted. It appears from a private letter that our troops have been withdrawn from Acquia Creek-if not altogether, at least in part. The stores have been placed beyond the probability of falling into the hands of the enemy. Five or six gunboats are, at the last accounts, lying in that vicinity.

The rebels do not occupy Fredericksburg with any force, as the troops designed to hold that town have been sent forward to augument Jackson's forces. The citizens are performing guard du-

A rebel prisoner now here, whose relations reside here, represents that the slaughter of the enemy in the recent battles was extremely heavy, and estimates the numbers far greater than the exaggerated tosses upon our side,

A rebel mail recently captured in the vicinity of Fredericksburg confirms the report of the enemy's losses, especially moug the officers, including Gen Ewell Inmanapolis, September 5 .- The folowing general order has been lasted:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, ? INDIANAPOLIS, September 5, 4

In order to repel invasion and insure the public safety, it is hereby ordered hat all able bodied white male citize between the ages of eighteen and forty. dve, who reside in the counties bordering a the first river, in this State, framelistely, upon receiving notice of this order, shall meet at their respective place of holding elections in their respective townships, towns or wards, and form themselves into military companies for military duty, of not exceeding 100 persons to each company, elect officers, and report by proper rolls to the Colonels of the Indiana Legion in their respective districts, or, in his absence, to the next officer in rank. The members of said companies will immediately arm and quip themselves with such arms and quipments as they can procure, and will repare themselves by discipline and drill for active service with the least

possible delay. All places of business except drag stores, telegraph offices, and postoffices will be closed in the several towns and cities in said border counties at 3 o'cleck P. M. each day, and the members of companies organized as aforesaid are required to meet together at that hour and perfect themselves in military knowledge by drill for not less than two hours daily.

Companies formed in townships outside of towns are requested to assemble on each Satorday at 1 o,clock P. M. armed and equipped as far as possible and at such other times as the Colonel or commanding officer of the Legion in the county may direct, at the usual places of holding elections, and engage in drill during the afternoon of said day.

The usual rules and regulations governing military companies will be observed and enforced. All persons liable to military duty as above provided will be held to a strict observance of these orders, and the Colonel or other officers of the Legion who may be in command is charged with their faithful execu-

All citizens who may be able to do military duty who are over forty-five and under eighteen are earnestly requested to units and act with the compaes heretofore authorized.

The citizens of the other counties not Logdering on the Ohio river are requested to form companies in the manner above. provided, and meet regularly for drill. Should occasion require troops to be called out to repel invasion, or for other duty, the company organized for each county will be under the command of the ranking officer of the Legion of their county, and at all other times they will e subject to his control, unless otherwise

These orders will be continued in force until suspended by this department, of which public notice will be given. O. P. MORTON Gov. and Commander-iu-Chief.

rdered by a superior officer.

A letter from a New Orleans lady, devoted to the Union, and, as is said in the letter, one of the few Union ladies in the city, mentions the fact of her being present at a Benevolent Society, where t was the boast of many of the secossion

ladies that they carried both a piatol and

a poignard and practised shooting with

great frequency and success.

The extent to which the counterfeiting of Confederate money is carried on i the South, is almost incredible. sequine notes are at best miserable specimens of engraving and printing. Some of the Union prisoners, while at Halis-bury, manufactured quires of this stuff

A REEST P ANOTHER REBEL EMISSARY N. DERBY,

T NAUARA. - An arrest of a most peenliar character was made at the Suspension Bridge on Saturday morning last, which may turn out to be one of the most important captures made since the out-break of the rebellion. Mr. Tomlinson, conductor on the road between Rochester and the Falls, and the check-master, noticed on the train a somewhat mysterious trio, composed of two estensible women and one child, and from the conduct of one of the women, who was thickly voiled, their suspicions were aroused, and by close observation, they soon became satisfied that everything wasn't right. Upon arriving at the Suspension Bridge the conductor consulted the Deputy U

S Marshal, and the party was invited he veil was politely requested to remove if, a request which was responded to by a prompt refusal. Upon being informed that unless the veil was removed it would be torn off, the request was complied with. The veil was lifted, and lo ! the cashing features of a man of between fity and sixty surmers were discloses Jpon being interrogated as to his identity became concused, and gave what might e called a most miscellaneous account of himself. At first he was a resident of Bangor, Maine, then a postmaster in Pennsylvania, int finally acknowledged that he hadfee so from the South by the way of the Williamsburg road, and was in his way to Canash. He Pred to leposit forty thousand sollars with the on his way to Consett Marshal if he would allow him to pass over the river. The offer was a gentlemanly one, and spoke well for the liberality of the Southron, but the Marahal couldn't see it, and the man was detained. The arrest looks to us like a very important one, and the examination will be looked for with interest.

Special Disputable of the K. K. Berning Post 1. NEAGARA FARES, August 30. Another robel emissary attempted to rose the Suspension Bridge to Canada his morning, but was arrested. He was dressed as a female, and carried a baby, which he pretended to be nursing. He was rather handsomely dressed, wore a thick veil. It is removed that the arrested man is a rebel of no small mportance. His trunks and papers are possession of the Provost Marshal, and there is a great deal of mystery and ex-citement in regard to his identity.

Home View of Jefferson Dayle, The Richmond Examiner indulges in he following comments on the President f the Southern Confederacy :

One of the most important duties that will devolve upon Congress at its ap-proaching session will be to recruit the trength of our armies. The Executive rauch of the Government has depleted our armies and jeoparded our contest by an easy toleration of desertion and stragtling, which have reduced our militar force to an alarming extent. It has trifled with the cause of the country; it has ignored the death penalty in our armies; it has neglected its discipline winked at capital crimes, emanculated the war, preached sickly centimentalism, and taught the country the misfortune of being saddled with a Government that takes a monstrous and unnatural pride in defying public sentiment, in treating nof the people with and in snubbing advice with the air of

antecracy Is will be for Congress to repair as heat it can the mischief done the public service by a weak and impracticable Execuhive; to correct the reduction of con forces in the field; the decay of military discipline; the demoralization of our ar mies, and the jeopardy in which our cause has been put by a long course of triffing conduct, childish pride of opinion, unworthy obstinacy, official obtuseness, conceit, deflance of public opinion, imperiousness and despotic affectation on the part of those entrusted with the execution of the war.

Counage.-Mere physical insensibili ly to danger does not constitute courage. vearly all brave men have been finely organized, and therefore of nervous temperament. Conar was nervous, so was consparts and so was Nelson. The Duke of Wellington saw a man turn pale as he marched up to a battery. said he, "is a brave man; he knows his danger, but faces it."

Navy.-The keel of another tremendous Monitor will soon he laid. She will be 340 feet long, and will be called the Puritan. She will be constructed by Mr. Rowland. It was Mr. Rowland who, under Capt. Ericsson's directions, built the first Monitor. The exact time at which she will be built is not yet definitely decided on, as Mr. Rowland's yard is so crowed with other work that there is no room for anything else there at pres-

DIED

Very auditedy, on Monday, Sept. Site, Lenne BARRY, WIRE OF Dr. A. HENRY TECCHITOR, late of New York City, Hor Cimeral will take place at Christ's burch, at \$ o'clock, this occurry. they have by Hor.

New Advertisements.

TREATRE. Thesday Evening, Sept. 9, 1862.

All that Glitters is not Gold! MOS CONSTANTINE THE OMNIBUS: OF SEVERAL SOVELTING IN PREPARATION

NOTICE!

A LL ENLISTED MENT DISCHARGED OR MU-ters, will present themselves immediately with their discharge papers at the Quartermatter's Office, No. 10 Cauger Street, for present transmission of Office, No. incharge papers at the quarterments of the their place of collections. Trains will run out to day and to morrow, by which two will go.

By order of Maj. day. BULLL b. BY SORAM, Sept. 2.6, 1801-25.

Capt. 2nd A.Q.M.

LOST,

TOFFER MILLS, DOOR LOCKS AND protect, no sale by

WH 2.70%

WM. LYON

POLODR For Family supplies, For sale by Will LYON, at Burket street DICE HANDLES-1,000 good heavy spile

No. 56, College Street.

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Officers' Fine Dress & Fatigue UNIFORMS A Splendid Assortment of Fine

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Military Goods,

FOR OFFICERS. Fine Hayresacks, Pine Trunks, (Capper Riveted,) Fine Valises, French Canteens,

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